

WEATHER.

Fair and moderate temperature tonight and Thursday; light to moderate northerly winds.
Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 80, at 1:45 p.m. today; low, 64, at 8 a.m. today.
For full report see page 14.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 14

No. 20,020.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915 - EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

METAL SHOPS OBEY STRIKE CALL

Labor Leaders at Bridgeport Claim 500 Machinists Have Quit Work.

U. M. C. PLANT EMPLOYEES RESPOND TO THE WHISTLE

Union Officials Declare Entire Munitions Industry Will Be Tied Up by Saturday.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 21.—In response to a parade and demonstration at noon today in front of the U. M. C. plant, the machinists came out and mingled with the strikers and pickets.

When the whistles called the workers back to their machines nearly all of them returned. Then the pickets started marching up and down in front of the shops, calling to the workers.

The small force of police present thrust themselves into the crowds and tried to disperse them, but the number was too great.

Police headquarters was notified and all the city detectives as well as uniformed police were hurried to the spot. The sidewalk and street for several blocks were lined with men, women and girls when the extra force of officers arrived.

Claims of Labor Leaders.

Strike calls today resulted in machinists throwing down their tools in a number of Bridgeport shops and walking out.

Labor leaders claimed they had taken 110 additional men from two plants doing work for the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company; that pickets had succeeded in keeping eighty men from work at the new plant of the Remington concern; that 100 men on the night shift at the Union Metallic Cartridge Company had gone on strike and that during the noon lunch hour hundreds of men on the day shift would quit.

Nearly 500 Men Idle.

They estimated this forenoon that nearly five hundred skilled machinists were then on strike. They reiterated their statement that there would be a complete close-down of war munition factories by Saturday.

Disorder seemed imminent twice today, once at the new Remington plant and once outside the works of a contractor making machine tools for the Remington company. Dirt wagons, driven two abreast, cleared the road in front of the first-named plant.

The police, according to an official connected with the contracting concern, dispersed strikers and sympathizers there after they had made a demonstration against the men who remained at work.

Guards Go on Strike.

The labor leaders asserted that twenty-five guards at the Remington plant had gone on strike for more money today. Fifteen were said to have walked out yesterday.

Shortly before noon a large crowd of machinists gathered at the headquarters in the center of the city and formed into line. They then started to march to the big U. M. C. plant on the outskirts of the city. The men in the parade, according to the labor leaders, were to start a demonstration in front of the U. M. C. shops. The parade, it was said, also would picket duty.

All the men in the parade were strikers, it was said.

Visited at Their Homes.

It was learned today that many of the machinists employed by the Remington company were visited at their homes last night by committees, who requested them to return to work from the plant entirely to stay away from the picket line.

The instructions of the pickets in front of the plant. According to Thomas J. Savage, member of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists, a number of the situation during the absence of J. J. Keppeler, vice president, a charge of the strikers did not go to the works at all today.

Picketmen were stationed in front of the Remington plant today. Several times they dispersed crowds of men. Many of these admitted they were not strikers, but were there to see the parade. One man, who said he was a union organizer, refused to move on when told to do so by a policeman. He was threatened with arrest, but informed the policeman that he understood the laws of the state and that if the policeman carried out his threat he was likely to discover he had made a mistake. He was not forced to move.

Toolmakers Walk Out.

Labor leaders announced this forenoon that the machinists in the plant of the Grant Manufacturing Machinist Company and Coulter & McKenzie Machine Company had walked out. Twenty men, they said, had left the Grant concern and ninety had quit work at the Coulter & McKenzie works.

It was reported that the city circles today that woman organizers had been sent to Bridgeport from New York to organize the women of the activities in all the factories here. Many girls are employed by the Remington concern and others are working in correct and want manufacturers. Definite

(Continued on Second Page.)

NAVY YARD STRIKE HINTED BY UNIONIST

N. P. Alifas, Machinists' President Here, Intimates Possible Walkout.

CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE TO TRACE WAGE PROTEST

Objects to Notation on Record Cards of Men Quitting as Being "Blacklist."

There were intimations today that machinists and other employees of the Washington navy yard may be called out on strike if President Wilson fails to direct Secretary Daniels to restore the wages that existed in that institution prior to July 1.

These intimations were given out by N. P. Alifas, president of the local branch of the International Association of Machinists, who went to the White House today, accompanied by Albert J. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department; Stuart McAlister, president of Columbia Lodge, No. 174, of the International Association of Machinists; and J. F. McGuire.

The visitors asked Secretary Tumulty what disposition had been made of the petition left at the White House concerning the decrease in wages at the navy yard. Mr. Tumulty told them that the petition was upon the desk of the President, who would dispose of it as soon as international affairs would permit him to take it up and consult with Secretary Daniels about it. Mr. Tumulty did not know how soon the President would reach the petition, but would direct the President's attention to the matter at the earliest possible moment.

Strike Is Intimated.

No suggestions of a possible strike were made to Mr. Tumulty, but after leaving the latter's office Mr. Alifas talked freely about the feeling over the action of Mr. Daniels in reducing wages at the Washington yard so that the money might be apportioned for an increase among the men at the navy proving grounds at Indian Head.

"We do not want it to appear that we are holding the prospect of a strike over the heads of the government," said Mr. Alifas, "but the men are feeling mighty sore, and do not like their treatment. Our constitution provides that a reduction in wages can be made the cause of a walk-out at any time."

"One thing that has caused ill feeling is the action of navy yard officials in writing in red ink over the discharge cards of all men who leave to accept work with private concerns. The government never hesitates to drop a man from employment when it does not need his services, and has discharged many thousands of them whenever it desired, without the slightest sympathy for the men."

"We do not yet know whether Secretary Daniels has also approved this method of the discharge papers of the men."

"I am not willing to say that this course will lead to a strike, but I do say that it is a mighty bad policy for Secretary Daniels to reduce the wages of government employees at a time of possible trouble with a foreign nation and practically force them to look for their wages elsewhere. If they do go off for better wages they are practically blacklisted by the government."

Seek "Blacklist" Author.

Mr. Alifas said this afternoon that before the officials of his union make protest to the White House or Navy Department, the machinists term the government blacklist as a investigation will be made to ascertain who is responsible for the use of the phrase "quit work at a time when the government needed his services."

Again referring to the list of a strike, Mr. Alifas said that he was not authorized to speak formally on the matter.

"There are other ways of settling these matters besides a strike," said Mr. Alifas, "and the matter will be considered in due time."

Will Sing for Royal Prizes.

German Saengerbunds Meet in Contest at Los Angeles July 29.

LOS ANGELES, July 21.—With fifty German singing societies and thousands of vocalists from all parts of the United States in attendance the first saengerfest of the Great Pacific Saengerbunds will open for four days beginning July 29. The soloists engaged are Schumann-Heink, Marcella Craft, George Hamlin and Carl Schlegel.

The prize singing centers about two magnificent trophies, the ten-thousand-dollar gold cups offered by Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary. These must be won three times by one society for permanent ownership. The coming contest is the second since the cups were offered.

The prize singing of the festival will be a great open-air concert in Central Park, in which a chorus of 1,000 picked voices from the attending societies will sing.

Fines Fighting Camera Man.

Justice Hears Case Alleging Attempt to Photo Guncock Plant.

GARY, Ind., July 21.—William Graham, who was arrested following a charge that he was attempting to photograph the guncock mills of the Astra Explosives Company, was fined \$10 yesterday in a justice court.

Robert Andrews, in command of the guards, who surrounded the plant night and day, and the activities of spies have been current, testified that Graham drew a revolver when he attempted to prevent him taking a picture of the plant. Graham was fined on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, to which he pleaded guilty. He denied, however, that he had disturbed the plant.

(Continued on Second Page.)

ZAPATA CAPITAL CAUSES UNEASINESS

Evacuation of Mexico City by Carranzistas Again Complicates Matters.

DEFEAT OF VILLA FORCE WOULD CLEAR SITUATION

Looting in Cananea Is Reported. Horses Are Seized by Retreating Army.

Official Washington awaited with keen interest further developments in the Mexican situation today. The unexpected evacuation of Mexico City by the constitutionalists, under Gen. Gonzales, its reoccupation by the forces of Gen. Zapata and the severing of telegraphic communication with the Mexican capital have caused officials here considerable uneasiness. For some days the successes of the Carranza forces had given hope in Washington that the military situation in Mexico might soon be cleared up and that the United States might be able to recognize one faction there with justice.

Now it is admitted that everything hinges upon the result of the struggle which is impending, or may be going on today, near Pachuca, forty miles away from Mexico City, between the army of Gen. Gonzales and the Villa army, which has pushed its way from the north toward the capital.

Should Gen. Gonzales win this battle and destroy or drive off the Villa army, it is likely that he will again advance upon Mexico City and occupy it within a short time. The Zapatistas, who have been defeated, the constitutionalists would have received a severe setback and conditions would be as unsettled as ever.

Wait President's Action.

June 21 President Wilson sent word to the Mexicans that the leaders must arrange their differences and bring about peace or the United States would be forced to take some action in regard to Mexico. So far no steps have been successful by the Mexican leaders.

When the President returned to Washington this week Secretary Lansing of the State Department admitted that "something must be done soon" in regard to the Mexican situation. Today Secretary Lansing said that he had nothing further to add to his original statement.

In some quarters it is the belief that the President will soon address a more vigorous message to the Mexican leaders, in which he may outline the steps which the government will take if peace is not brought about within a short time.

The evacuation of Mexico City by Gen. Gonzales and its reoccupation by the forces of Gen. Zapata has been confirmed in recent dispatches. It is believed to have been accomplished without serious conditions in Mexico. It is said by the Carranza agency here, advanced from Mexico City to attack the Villa forces for strategic reasons.

Puts Down Uprising.

The Carranza agency today received a dispatch from the first chief at Vera Cruz declaring that he has suppressed without difficulty the uprising reported a few days ago within a short distance of Vera Cruz and which was hailed as the beginning of a revolution.

Vera Cruz advances to the State Department, dated yesterday, say the complete evacuation of Mexico City by Gen. Gonzales and its reoccupation by Zapata forces has been confirmed in recent dispatches. It is believed to have been accomplished without serious conditions in Mexico. It is said by the Carranza agency here, advanced from Mexico City to attack the Villa forces for strategic reasons.

Other reports to the State Department said that railroad communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City was suspended "on account of the present military operations," but no details of the operations were disclosed. Suspension of railroad communication is viewed here with alarm for the suffering people in Mexico City, as this action completely cuts off the sending of much needed food supplies. A private message from a responsible source pictured the situation as desperate.

Looting at Cananea.

State Department dispatches today told of the looting and disorder in Cananea, near the international border, prior to its occupation by the Carranza forces. A Naco dispatch stated that officials, police and many others left Cananea yesterday afternoon, leaving the town without protection, and that "considerable looting and disorder occurred." Practically all the saddles and horses in Cananea were taken without regard to ownership. A fire threatened the mercantile bank at Cananea and was controlled after difficult work by firemen.

The dispatch said that Carranza troops under Gen. Calles were at Del Rio and were expected at Cananea today, but press dispatches already have announced that the Carranza authorities report their troops took Cananea last night and are threatening Nogales.

500 ON ITALIAN CRUISER,
SUNK BY FOE, SAVED

BARI, Italy, via Paris, July 21.—More than 500 members of the crew of the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi, sunk Monday by an Austrian submarine, were saved. This leaves only about fifty who are missing and who probably were drowned.

Survivors say the Giuseppe Garibaldi was attacked by three submarines which came from the direction of Ragusa and Spalato, Dalmatia. The Italian warship opened fire on the submarines, one of which is believed to have been sunk.

KAISER DID NOT PREDICT
WAR'S END BY OCTOBER

BERLIN, via London, July 21.—The statement attributed to Emperor William, which has appeared in foreign newspapers, that the war would end in October, is stamped by the Tageblatt as "a plain invention." The Tageblatt says it has learned that competent official circles know nothing of such a declaration.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 21.—Elmer W. Hurst, financier and attorney and a leader in democratic politics in Illinois, died today of heart disease. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Hurst was Illinois' choice for Vice President at the democratic convention in Baltimore in 1912, at which he was a delegate-at-large.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 21.—Carranza troops who captured Naco, Sonora, Monday, while removing liquor from an American saloon last yesterday found a United States flag, carried it to within a few feet of the international line and trampled it into ribbons.

American saloonkeepers who reported (Continued on Second Page.)



ITALIANS CLAIM GAINS IN BATTLE ON ISONZO

Vienna, However, Says Enemy Has Suffered Great Losses.

LONDON, July 21.—Heavy fighting on the Isonzo front north of the Gulf of Trieste, resulting in gains for the Italian forces, is announced in a statement given out at the Italian war office.

Vienna reports, however, that the Italian army has completed the construction of the railroad bridge over the Isonzo river between Cervignano and Monfalcone, which was destroyed by the Austrians at the outbreak of hostilities. The bridge should have been in use long ago, if peace is not brought about within a short time.

Bridge Is Reconstructed.

The engineer corps of the Italian army has completed the construction of the railroad bridge over the Isonzo river between Cervignano and Monfalcone, which was destroyed by the Austrians at the outbreak of hostilities. The bridge should have been in use long ago, if peace is not brought about within a short time.

Precutions Against Cholera.

UDINE, Italy, via Lugano and Paris, July 21.—More than 2,000 Austrian prisoners recently arrived here. Some of them have been isolated as a precaution against disease. The others left here on special trains with sanitary officers aboard.

Sanitary stations have been established along the railway lines, with a view to holding in check Asiatic cholera, which has been prevalent among the Austrian troops.

CANADA'S ACTING PREMIER
URGES MORE RECRUITING

TORONTO, July 21.—Sir George Foster, the acting premier of Canada, in a speech here last night urged the enlistment of more recruits for service in Europe. After the meeting it was said about 100 men enlisted. A Toronto recruiting league and auxiliary to act with it were organized.

W. J. Hanna, the provincial secretary, announced that the Ontario government had set aside \$500,000 to provide 500 machine guns for the Canadians at the front and \$25,000 for recruiting purposes.

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HUTCHINS WILL CASE TAKES A NEW PHASE

Widow Files a Petition for the Probate of a Second Testament.

A new chapter in the litigation involving the estate of Stilson Hutchins, millionaire newspaper founder, who died April 21, 1912, was started today when his widow, Mrs. Rose Keeling Hutchins, filed in the District Supreme Court a petition for the probate of the second of three wills found at the death of Mr. Hutchins.

The will now offered by the widow followed two years later by the will of October, 1910, recently set aside by a jury after a record-breaking trial of five months.

It is understood that the will of 1908 was also contested. The will contest was pending from the refusal of the Probate Court to admit the will of 1910 to probate.

One of Four Executors Named.

Mrs. Hutchins propounds the second will as one of the four executors and trustees named therein. The other executors and trustees, who do not join in her request, are Walter S. and Lee Hutchins, sons of the testator, and W. J. Dante, his confidential secretary.

The will now offered by the widow provides for no distribution of the estate until the expiration of five years from the testator's death, and then to be distributed 40 per cent to Mrs. Hutchins, 30 per cent to Walter S. Hutchins, 20 per cent to Lee Hutchins and 10 per cent to Miss Mildred Rogers, a granddaughter. The will contains a provision for the life maintenance of Abby Somerby, a relative of Mrs. Hutchins, but does not set aside a specific sum for the purpose.

Gives Value of Estate.

In her petition, filed through Attorney Bittings & Chamberlin, the widow tells the court that her husband owned real estate in the District of Columbia, valued at \$2,500,000, property in Maryland worth \$100,000 and land in Missouri estimated at \$100,000. He also owned Governors Island in New Hampshire, she says, valued at \$200,000, and claimed an interest in 300,000 acres known as the Haskell grant in the states of Virginia and Kentucky, the value of which is unknown. The personal estate is valued at \$1,500,000. The debts and mortgages on the property are estimated by Mrs. Hutchins at \$1,536,522.

LEO FRANK WILL LIVE.

Physicians Say His Recovery Is Practically Certain Now.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 21.—Marked improvement in the condition of Leo M. Frank, whose throat was cut Saturday night by a fellow convict at the state prison farm here, was announced today by physicians attending him. His temperature was 100, the lowest since Sunday, and his pulse and respiration improved. A conference of the physicians said that while he is not yet out of danger his recovery now is practically certain.

Express Safe Robber Sentenced.

MOBILE, Ala., July 21.—Two years and a half in the penitentiary was the sentence handed down yesterday by Judge Semmes to William T. Merriweather, who recently pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. Merriweather was arrested following the theft of \$8,005 from the safe of the Southern Express Company here. A confession led the police to recover the large part of the money and exonerated two others arrested in connection with the case.

Motor Cyclists Are Delayed by Storms and Bad Roads.

CHICAGO, July 21.—President Wilson's message to the president of the Panama-Pacific exposition which is being carried from Washington to San Francisco by relays of motor cyclists arrived in Chicago at 7:30 o'clock this morning, twelve hours behind schedule. The delay was caused by storms and muddy roads.

Message Was Received by Secretary Charles T. Essig at the Sportsman Club of America and left at 7:32 o'clock on the next stage of its journey, which will carry it to Springfield, Ill. The message left Washington at 9 o'clock last Monday morning and is due in San Francisco July 24.

Dental Dispensary for Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 21.—An announcement is made that George Eastman is to build for the city of Rochester, at a cost of about \$500,000, a free dental dispensary.

WALL STREET STIRRED BY WAR STOCKS TODAY

Bethlehem Steel at 200 and American Can at 58 1/4 Score New High Records.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Shares of the various industrial and equipment companies now engaged in carrying out large contracts for the allied armies and navies of Europe were again the center of feverish trading at higher prices today.

New records were made by Bethlehem Steel at 200 and American Can at 58 1/4, the latter being the most active feature of the morning session. Its overnight gain representing 4 1/4 points.

Other stocks participating in these war contracts also figured in the boom to the extent of 2 to 4 points.

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ONE MAN KILLED; SCORES ARE HURT AS STRIKERS RIOT

Thousands at Bayonne, N. J., Plant of Standard Oil Company Clash With Police.

THREE POLICEMEN AMONG THOSE WHO ARE INJURED

Sheriff of Hudson County Takes Command and Brings About Order at Noon.

Bricks and Other Missiles Hurlled at Guards—Horse Shot Under Inspector—Statement by Company's Manager.

FIRST ATTACK EARLY IN DAY

NEW YORK, July 21.—Serious rioting, during which one man, John Molosky, eighteen years old, was killed and nearly three score more or less seriously injured, marked the second day of the strike of workmen at the plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at Bayonne.

The workers, most of whom are of foreign birth and unorganized, gathered at the gates of the plant at an early hour, and disorders, which then began, lasted until nearly noon. At that time the police, assisted by deputy sheriffs and firemen, brought the situation under temporary control at least.

The police say several thousand persons took part in the attack. Of the fifty-three injured taken to the Bayonne Hospital, a great many were hurt about the gates of the plant; the other three are policemen. Inspector Cady had a horse shot from under him and later narrowly escaped serious injury when he was at one time surrounded by rioters near a firehouse, where he had gone to stop an attack.

Sheriff Eugene Kinkaid of Hudson county arrived on the scene shortly after noon and took command of affairs. In an endeavor to bring an end to disorder by means of persuasion, the sheriff, soon after his arrival, rode in his automobile to the spot where a crowd of about 500 persons were assembled to discuss the strike and watch the gates.

Standing in his car, he addressed the crowd, telling the men they must remain orderly and what his duties were in the situation. He called on every man who would obey him to hold up his hand, and several times the men cheered his statements. He promised to do what he could to settle the difficulty. The sheriff said he was willing to meet representatives of the crowd, hear their grievances and do his best to bring about a settlement.

In consideration of this he asked the rioters to disperse peacefully to their homes, and they said they would do so. A committee of three was appointed by the crowd to meet Sheriff Kinkaid later in the day.

Three Separate Attacks.

There were three separate attacks by the rioters today. The first was at the Standard Oil plant, where the rioters, after which the crowd moved on and attacked the police near the main gate of the Standard Oil plant. Three rioters were injured by bullets from the policemen's pistols before the crowd left the plant. The rioters then made their way to the plant of the Tidewater Oil Company, half a mile away, which remained in operation today, though the strikers had been led to believe that the men there would join them today. As they approached the plant, the rioters were left their work and marched out to the crowd, but apparently this did not satisfy their purpose, they made a third attack on the police.

The most serious fighting of the day followed, and it was during this attack that Molosky was killed and a majority of the injured received their wounds. The police at first, it is stated, were not prepared for the riot, and when this had no effect they shot directly into the crowd. Even this did not stop the rioters, and the police were almost out of ammunition when help arrived and the situation was brought under control.

Some time after this fight occurred a small office building of the Tidewater Company was discovered in flames, and the building was virtually destroyed before the fire could be controlled. The origin of the fire is unknown.

This afternoon the Standard Oil officials landed 200 men from tug boats at the plant, presumably deputies, who will assist in guarding the works.

Governor Is Asked for Troops.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—Mayor Pierre F. Gurnea asked the governor to send troops to Bayonne. The request was not granted and no troops will be sent unless a request comes from Sheriff Kinkaid, and then only after every local remedy has been exhausted.

WHITAKER SUED FOR \$10,000.

Former Prisoner Alleges He Was Whipped While in Prison.

William H. Whitaker, superintendent of the workhouse at Occquan, Va., is named defendant in a suit to recover \$10,000 for alleged assault brought by Bartholomew B. Kidwell.

The plaintiff alleges that July 22, 1914, while a prisoner under sentence from the District Police Court, he escaped from the workhouse, but was captured two hours later. He declares that the superintendent had him shackled to a tree, had him beaten and beaten until the prisoner was exhausted.